

Labor 1928

Discrimination Four Whites Arrested In Baldwin Labor Case

ROBERTSDALE, ALA., Aug. 9.—(Special)—Four arrests of white men were made Wednesday by state law enforcement officers, who have been here recently investigating reports of labor troubles caused among negro laborers by whites. Other arrests are expected to follow.

Negroes have been brought in by contractors to work on the several highways under construction in the county; white men have, in one instance, been instrumental in causing a contractor from another county to have to abandon the work, so badly did the local whites frighten the negroes. It is said, there are about 100 negro men working near Blackwater, a few miles out from this place. The men arrested Wednesday were taken to Bay Minette where they were placed in jail.

Anniston, Ala. Star
Sunday, June 24, 1928

Alabama Leads the Nation In Educational Progress

The fiscal year which closed last September was the best year in the history of the state for the schools of Alabama, and according to Dr. Charles A. Brown, assistant superintendent of education for Birmingham, the record made in this state surpassed that made in any other state of the Union. Moreover, it is predicted that the record to be made during the year which closes on September 28 of this year will show even better results than that of the preceding twelve-month period. This is something of which we all may well feel proud and, happily, Anniston and Calhoun county were in the forefront of this progressive march.

The total enrollment in Alabama's elementary schools last year was 597,255, an increase of 7,000 over the preceding year, the total enrollment in all state schools being 871,701. The state also employed more teachers, and while the total number of school buildings shows a decrease this is an evidence of progress, as the loss is attributed to the tendency toward consolidation. One of the best signs, however, was the increase in the school terms, the number of school days for whites having risen from 146 to 158 and for negroes from 117 to 120.

Just what this means to the state may be estimated when it is stated that each day a boy or girl spends in school is worth \$10 in his productive career. The uneducated laborer, it is said, earns from \$400 to \$800 a year, or from \$16,000 to \$32,000 in 40 years. The high school graduate earns an average of \$1700 a year, or \$70,000 in 40 years, while the college graduate earns an average of \$6,000 a year, or \$240,000 in 40 years.

If these figures are dependable, it naturally fol-

lows that Alabama should spare no effort to persuade every boy and girl in the state to acquire at least a high school education, as the money we appropriate in taxation for this purpose will come back to us many fold. Indeed, every student who evidences the slightest genius for leadership should be sent to college; for not only does the college trained man earn more money than the man whose training is less, but it is from college men that we get our leadership. Dr. John B. Clark, dean of Judson College, says that out of 10,000 successful business men recently questioned 58 per cent were found to be college men, and it is well known that of the thousands of names listed in "Who's Who in America," leaders in all walks of life, 75 per cent of them are college trained men.

It will be found furthermore that, in spite of the conditions that surrounded us in pioneer days, half of our presidents have been college men, as have most of the justices of the supreme court, members of the United States Senate and at least one-third of the members of the House of Representatives. It would seem, therefore, that, in view of the increased attendance at both our colleges and elementary schools, Alabama is at once striving toward greater riches and greater leadership in the years to come—a most hopeful sign in view of the migration southward of college trained boys

and girls from other sections of the country; for unless native Alabamians are trained to assume the responsibilities that will arise with the years, they will become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to the trained men and women who are being attracted to this state by reason of its marvelous natural resources.

Alabama

Labor - 1928

Discrimination

COLORED CITIZENS CHARGE LABOR PROPAGANDA IN CALIFORNIA RACE TROUBLE

Appeal Made to Portuguese Consul
In Behalf of Azorian
Negroes.

By Geo. Perry.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

Napa, Calif., Jan. 2.—Charging that the white press reports of thievery, immoral conduct and disturbances among a colony of 60 or more colored farm laborers, descendants of Portuguese and Algerian Negroes from the Azore Islands, who have recently located in this district, are highly exaggerated and is nothing but propaganda issued by interests who are opposed to the encroachment of black farm labor in this section on the grounds that the black farm hands do vineyard work as well as the whites at a lower wage standard; a delegation of Negro citizens from Vallejo, Calif.; following an investigation have appealed to G. A. do Amaral, Portuguese Consul in San Francisco, to start an investigation of the case.

On Dec. 8, 150 white property owners and citizens of Napa county met in Yountville and appointed a committee to serve a notice upon the black tenants ordering them to vacate the properties occupied within 30 days. The committee consists of S. J. Webber, H. E. Douglas, Fred Grigsby, J. D. Wichels, W. Whiffin, L. D. Penland and M. Azevedo. The mass meeting had been announced by street posters, but the nature of it was not stated until the citizens gathered in the community hall. No Negroes were admitted.

N. A. A. C. P. Investigates.

The Vallejo delegation representing the N. A. A. C. P. consisted of Rev. W. R. Lovell, pastor of Kyle's Temple Methodist Church; Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Mary Morris and Mrs. Chas. McFarland. The outstanding statements of their written report made public were:

That the group objected to are not, Colored Americans, but Azore Island Negroes, subjects of Portugal.

That the fact that the Azorian blacks do vineyard work as well as the whites at a lower wage is the chief objection to them.

That charges that the Yountville colored colony had been responsible for numerous petty thefts is unfounded; a single charge of petty larceny for stealing a section of stove pipe is the only definite charge ever made against the colony.

That charges of over crowding, unsanitary conditions and immorality have no foundation in fact.

That white residents of Yountville and vicinity have attended social functions of the black colony, especially the feast of baptism among the Catholic Negroes.

That the charges that the Azorian blacks are of "low" caste and "low mental level" are due only to the fact that few of the group speak good English.

That no attempt at Americanizing the colony at Yountville has been made.

That the entire report of conditions at Yountville were greatly exaggerated, including the report of 200 in the colony which in reality contains between 50 and 60 Negroes.

California.

Labor - 1928

General

Discrimination.

MOVE ON TO BARMAY BAR NEGRO SEAMEN! NEGRO SAILORS

Vestric Disaster Taken as Basis to Rid American Lines of Negro Seamen

NEW YORK (CNS). — Big business is determined to further prosecute its historic persecution of the Negro worker. Taking advantage of the now discredited lies against the Negro members of the Vestris crew, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, came forward at a luncheon meeting of the American Merchant Marine Library Association at the Munson building, 67 Wall street, with the suggestion that Negro workers be barred from American ships in future.

"Our country is outstanding in its work of providing safety at sea," said Farrell, "and with a better type of seaman our ships are bound to be safer. But we will not get much material to man our merchant marine of the future unless we employ white men who are Americans or who can speak the English language." In other words, white men, whether foreign or native, but no colored Americans.

Frank C. Munson, another big capitalist and president of the Munson Lines, expressed his agreement with Farrell. In face of the report of Captain E. P. Jossop exonerating and praising the Negro members of the Vestris crew and placing the blame for the Vestris disaster squarely upon the shoulders of Captain Carey and his officers whose actions in the emergency he branded as consisting of incompetence and "sheer stupidity," Munson had the temerity to refer to the loss of the Vestris as an example of the failure of a crew to do its duty, and pointed out that the crew were not of the type of men suggested by his fellow capitalist, Farrell. That is, they were not white men!

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Georgia.

Labor - 1928

Discrimination.

ATLANTA FORD PLANT DRAWS LINE

Refuses to Give Negroes Employment

4/2/28

ATLANTA, Ga., Apr. 19.—(By A. N. P.)—Members of the Atlanta Negro Business League, headed by Chairman Driskell and Secretary W. C. Kelley recently visited the Ford Assembling Plant which is being reopened here after a shut-down of two years, in an effort to induce them to employ Negro labor. I. B. Groves, the local manager, informed the delegation that he could not take on Negro employees because "the plant was not equipped with separate toilets, wash rooms, or other facilities to accommodate the division of employees." Before talking with the manager, however, the business men were compelled by his assistant to disclose their mission. "There is no use in seeing the manager," the assistant told the colored group. "No Negroes will be

that when the plant was first opened during the war, Negroes were employed in menial capacities. It shut down and when it reopened only whites were taken on. Closing again while awaiting the production of the new model Ford it has just resumed work again.

Labor - 1928

Discrimination

FORD PLANT BARS NEGRO WORKERS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10. — The Chevrolet Motor Company and the Ford Motor Company have recently opened plants at Atlanta. The two plants engaged about 800 workers but have refused to take on any Negroes save in the most minor capacities.

Georgia

Labor - 1928

Discrimination Attention Colored Barbers

Wellington, Kansas
December 10, 1928.

Dear Sir:

Just a line to inform you that at the coming 1929 State Legislature of the State of Kansas, a Bill is going to be introduced known as the Model Barber Bill. Whereby one must hold an 8th grade certificate from the common school before he or she can work at a barber shop in the State of Kansas. This Bill is sponsored by the Master Barber Association and Barber Union (white). The aim of this Bill is solely to eliminate the Negro barbers from the State of Kansas in the end.

You know that the ratio of Negro boys who pass the 8th grade are few, and they are looking for something higher than barbering. We also know that there is not one transit barber in fifty that has an 8th grade certificate, then where will we get our barbers? Myself and son are working seven barbers in Newton and Wellington and not one of us hold an 8th grade certificate. Should this Bill become a law within ten years there will not be any Negro barbers in the State of Kansas, and this is the identical purpose of this Bill.

Kansas.

Labor - 1928

Discrimination ST. PAUL MEAT CUTTERS WIN 'JIM CROW' FIGHT

Plant Manager Rescinds Order For Separate Dressing Rooms

St. Paul, Minn.—Colored butchers and meat cutters who walked out of a St. Paul packing plant several weeks ago, after the management had set apart a "jim crow" dressing room for them, are back at work following a rescinding of the objectionable order by the manager.

J. Lewis Irwin, one of St. Paul's colored attorneys, a member of the St. Paul local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., called attention of the packing plant management to the Minnesota law and threatened to file suit against both management and plant. The rescinding order quickly followed.

All of the men are back except the two who were leaders in the strike walkout. There were three or four Mexicans in the group that resented the discriminatory order, but what hurt them was that they were classed as "Negroes" and not as whites.

Attorney Irwin's action is declared to have spiked the guns of industries in the Northwest in the matter of attempting segregation and separation of the races.

Minnesota.

Labor - 1928

Discrimination Anti-Colored Waiter Drive at Atlantic City Doorns Craft

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The Gateway Casino, for two years manned by colored waiters, opened "white" on July 4th. This house carries 150 men. Its going "white" means just another loss to the colored waiter.

A report indicates that within two years, the colored waiter will be a thing of the past. This report is said to have been discovered in a circular letter found in the trash by a hotel employee. Since this report men have tried to call themselves together for the purpose of forming an organization. The meeting was scheduled to take place at the Sandy Springs Hotel on Arctic avenue. Up to this date no information is forthcoming.

During the early spring, prior to election a small group called themselves the Hotelmen's Civic Association, which was headed by Terrence of the Traymore. Politics wrecked it. Again the waiters are expressing a desire to organize. A movement is on tongue, but cheeks and teeth withhold the movement.

Watch for interesting facts concerning the colored waiter.

Headwaiter Passes Away

The happiness resulting from several weddings during the last fortnight had a cloud of sorrow cast upon it in the death of two well known persons during the week.

Robert Upshur, waiter and prominent headwaiter in Atlantic City for over 25 years, suddenly passed away on Monday. The late Mr. Upshur had been employed at the Knife and Fork Inn for about seven weeks. On account of his high blood pressure, and the climbing of steps he decided to leave the Inn, and go to another house. Before doing this, he went out to seek some waitresses for the new place. It was while he was conversing with a friend, he asked for a glass of water, but before he could drink it or even call a doctor, the end came.

In his passing, he makes the third headwaiter to die within a year. Mr. Upshur, whose brother, William, is headwaiter at the Clarendon, resided at 720 Lexington. His body was shipped to Philadelphia by Chas. Donoway. Another well-known resident to die this week was Mrs. Mary C. Young, Hummock avenue near Illinois. Mrs. Young was taken to Atlantic City Hospital for an operation, thought to be appendicitis. After she was operated upon, other diseases were discovered. It was necessary to rebind the wound at once. The condition proved fatal after two or three days.

Born in 1883 in Fayetteville, N. C., Mrs. Young became identified with the Church at the age of 15. She came to Atlantic City in 1913. Here she met A. Young, who afterwards mar-

Visit the News Bureau, 14 N. Indiana street, Atlantic City, N. J. News for New York News accepted until 12 noon, Saturday.

Ocean Spray Tents performed beautiful ceremonies. As the choir sang some favorite hymns of Mrs. Young's, the Church that was packed to capacity, rocked in grief. Interment took place in Pleasantville.

Rev. Anderson, a former pastor of St. James, performed the ceremony. It was through Rev. Anderson that she joined St. James.

At death she was a member of the Senior Stewardesses Board A, Furnace Circle seven years, Mite Missionary Society, and Class 1. She was also a member of Household of Ruth No. 39, and Ocean Spray Tents No. 65. Funeral services took place Friday night at St. James. Rev. Hoxter, Pastor; Chas H. Donoway, undertaker.

Many beautiful floral pieces were sent by friends and organizations. Resolutions were read from the following:

Stewardesses Board A, Furnace Circle, Flower Committee, Ushers Board, Official Board, Mite Missionary Society, Men's Club, Sunshine Art Circle, Senior Choir, Praying Band and Class No. 1. The Household, and

New Jersey

La bor - 1928

Foreign.

IMMIGRATION BILL HEARINGS FINISHED

Race Troubles Depicted As Ills
From Unrestricted Mexican
Immigration Laws

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(A)—Starvation and unemployment, race troubles and "unfair competition" were depicted as ills resulting from unrestricted Mexican immigration as the House immigration committee ended its hearings today on the Box bill to place Western Hemisphere immigration on the quota basis.

Hunger is common in the southwestern cities along the Mexican border, Representative Box, Democrat, Texas, author of the measure said, declaring that Mexicans had been feeding from garbage cans in El Paso.

The Texan said that parades of unemployed had been held in Texas cities and that the influx of Mexican peons had thrown thousands of persons out of work. He added that he had been informed of several instances in which former service men had been refused work because the employers preferred the cheaper Mexican laborers.

He read figures which he said had been published in a Mexican language newspaper in El Paso which showed high percentages of Mexican workers in the industries and stores of that city.

The negroes had been driven out of sections of Texas by the influx of Mexicans, he declared, explaining that this was true of other workers. He recited figures intended to show that, even during the Winter season when the greatest number of Mexican laborers were said to be returning to their homes, the predominance of border crossings is into the United States.

Race troubles have been caused in the state of Washington and several of the southwestern states by the increasing number of Mexican laborers, he asserted, adding that in several instances the Mexicans had been driven out of communities at the point of guns.

Representative Allgood, Democrat, Alabama, declared that his state was thrown into unfair competition with the cotton producing states of the southwest because of the cheap Mexican labor available to the southwest.

While his section of Alabama produced a great amount of cotton, he said, there were few negroes and virtually all the farming activities were carried on by white farmer owners. A lower price of cotton would reduce their living scale, he said.

MEXICAN LABOR ELIMINATOR

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration and Congressman Albert Johnson are to be warmly congratulated upon accepting the recommendation of U. S. Labor Secretary James J. Davis, to place Mexico upon the quota list and thereby subject its prospective immigrants to the same rigid but reasonable rules as apply to the immigrants coming from continental Europe and other foreign countries.

Ever since the early days of the Harding Administration, Secretary Davis has been endeavoring to impress both houses of Congress with the necessity of putting a stop to the wide open practices of immigration by which thousands upon thousands of swarthy Mexicans, low in their standards of living and wage-cutters to a startling degree, have been steadily crossing the border into America, where, in the greedy grasp of a few unscrupulous American employers, they have displaced from jobs both white and black natives of the U. S. A.

Negroes have suffered especially from the underbidding proclivities of Mexican labor, which has forced them time and time again out of their work on the railroads, in the mills, and in the agricultural fields. Unwarranted Negro unemployment in the dense industrial districts of the middle and far west, and as far east as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has been constant proof, during the past years, of the Mexican menace in industry and the crying need for quota regulations applicable to Mexico.

But now comes the latest and most bitter insult of all; for, alas, after watching its labor seep over the U. S. border year in and year out and swell the unemployment lines of American labor, Mexico culminates her disrespect for the U. S. A. by promulgating an order which restricts ALL PERSONS OF THE NEGRO RACE from immigrating into Mexico. The order blandly states that "persons of the Negro race are only to be granted permits for temporary entry," and that such visits must not be for more than twenty-four hours' duration.

Isn't this the personification of irony? Mexicans displace Negroes in employment in the United States, and their home government in Mexico City bars Negroes from entering Mexico.

The Republican Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Immigration can be counted upon for awakening the reason of Congress to resent the Mexican order by erecting quota gates through which every Mexican who seeks to enter the United States will hereafter have to pass.

And in the meantime, we have been taught to see more clearly than ever before what the Labor Secretary has been fighting for these past eight years; and isn't it a blessing that at last the country is realizing the full value of his far-seeing efforts? We think it is.

SEEK TO ELIMINATE MEXICAN LABOR

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